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THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1878.

Those of the radical newspapers that are most sorely afflicted by the result of the recent election in Maine say that a democratic House in the next Congress means the displacement of Mr. Hayes. Considering the facts that the democratic House of one Congress made Mr. Hayes President, and that the democratic House of another resolved that nothing he had done, either before or after his inauguration, should affect his title to that office, the assertion alluded to will be deemed unwarrantable, at least by all reasonable readers. A democratic House in the next Congress means neither the displacement of Mr. Hayes, nor the payment of Southern war claims, including those for freed slaves, nor the repeal of the Constitutional amendments adopted since the war; but it does mean a total cessation of the corrupt and pernicious legislation that has characterized the Congress of the United States ever since that Congress has been wholly or partially under the control of the radicals.

The laws of Maryland forbid the obstruction of the navigation of the Potomac river. The river being a navigable stream, is also under the protection of the general government, and as night soil and garbage, when deposited in it, are considered as obstructions to navigation, as they sink to the bottom and so diminish the depth of the channel, we should suppose that a complaint to the courts of Maryland, or to those of the United States, against the parties guilty of dumping ballast, or any sort of city filth into the river, would be sufficient to put a stop to either of the offenses to which reference is made. That the channel of the river is becoming yearly not only narrower, but shallower, is known to all familiar with it, and that objections should be made to a continuance of any cause that tends to still further increase the impairment of navigation is but natural, but certainly the authorities of the District of Columbia, and of the general government, ought to be as much interested in this matter as those of this city.

The persistent efforts that are being made to have the resumption act repealed, even now, when resumption has been practically accomplished, and when the paper dollar, which the laborer on the streets gets for a day's work, will buy him as much meat and bacon as a gold dollar, look as if those making them were actuated not so much by their love for the dear people or their desire for the revival of the business of the country, about which they talk and write so volubly, as by a selfishly treating which they have managed to deceive many of the very men who would be most disastrously affected by the adoption of the measures they propose, as they are by a wish to be enabled to pay debts in a depreciated currency, and that their wish would be gratified by the repeal of the resumption act, and the issue of irredeemable paper money, nobody doubts; but, would this benefit the poor man, who would receive his wages in such money?

The recent radical defeat in Maine, and especially that of Mr. Eugene Hale, while satisfactory, for more reasons than one, should not be too highly estimated by Southern people, for when it is considered it will be found that it does not indicate a more liberal feeling toward the South, or the slightest disposition on the part of those who cast the votes to favor the national democratic instead of the sectional radical policy; for while the latter was defeated the former was completely routed, its candidates hardly receiving the support of a corporal's guard. And so far as the true interests of the country, and the maintenance of the one cardinal principle of the democracy, a stable currency, are concerned, the result, in the minds of many, is not a matter calculated to afford good ground for any great amount of felicitation.

Strikers who destroy the property of their employers and prevent other people from earning the wages they refuse to accept, if not actuated by the spirit of communism, certainly are not by that inculcated by the founder of the Christian religion, for, in one of his parables, he says "is it not lawful for a man to do what he pleases with his own?"

The imports at New York last month were two million dollars less, and the exports nine million dollars more, than they were the previous August. Everything, but the greenback movement, is working toward retreating prosperity.

The Bridgewater Enterprise is the name of an excellent weekly newspaper, the publication of which has just been commenced at Bridgewater, Rockingham county, Va., by Mr. T. H. B. Brown.

Gen. Hanton, the conservative nominee for Congress in this district, has now no opponent, as Mr. B. Johnson Barbour, the independent candidate, has positively withdrawn from the canvass.

**Maine Election.**  
PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—The House stands now, sixty-five republicans and two democrats supporting the republicans; twenty-one democrats and fifty-eight greenbacks. Five members are not reported, of whom two are known to be greenbacks. It is a question if some of the hard money democrats may not affiliate with the republicans. The charge of fraud in the 4th ward of Portland leaves a chance to change four votes to the republicans. That would give the republicans a majority on a joint ballot and permit them to elect their State officials, provided the two democrats who are now supporting the republicans remain

### Yellow Fever.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., September 11.—The death list yesterday and to-day is as follows:—William Crump, Mrs. Dr. Daugherty, Clem Read, Mrs. J. H. Prier, W. K. Morrett, Will C. Wooten, Charles Chenoweth, Alex Sypher, E. J. Buckley's child, Mr. Rotter, R. W. Fort, Father Obert, A. A. Armstrong, Charles Schneider, Winfield Featherstone, Jr., and three negroes.

New cases—Eliza Davidson's son, Mrs. J. C. Walker, Mrs. P. A. Willis, Sam Kimball, R. C. Perkins, express agent; Kimball, Jr., Sister Victoria, Sam C. Caldwell, Mrs. Ashford, Daisie Lucas, and two negroes.

We have no banks; our banker is dead. No postoffice order arrangement.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—The weather is cloudy and chilly, with a stiff north-west wind all day. The deaths include thirty-seven minors, twenty-two being under seven years. Among the deaths are Matilda Isadore, age thirteen, second daughter of the late E. W. Barque, and a five year old son of E. R. Southward, of the Howards.

The Young Men's Christian Association reports ninety-four new cases of fever to-day on their list. Among the deaths was George McCloskey, aged twenty-two.

The deaths from noon to six p. m. were twenty-eight.

Dr. Isadore Lehman, Benjamin A. Ray, son of Hon. John Ray, and R. D. Mitchell, late captain of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, aged forty-two years, are among the deaths. The Howard Association report 277 new cases to-day, including sick and destitute.

Dr. O. C. Thompson, of Oykia, Miss., telegraphs:—

"We have had many cases of fever here in the last few weeks, but of a mild type. I regard the fever we are having the same as now prevails in New Orleans, though of a mild form, owing doubtless to our very pure atmosphere. Since Sunday evening we have had several new cases and among them Dr. Jones and son, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, and my wife."

BATON ROUGE, September 11.—Some thirty deaths have occurred from yellow fever up to date. Eighty-eight cases were reported for the three days ending yesterday morning. At least forty more will be added this morning.

The Howards now have some fifty nurses, and the measures adopted are keeping down all panic. It is evident, however, that the trying ordeal is now fairly before us, but the people will meet it calmly. A cold northerly wind is blowing this morning.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—The weather is clear, but cool. Two undertakers report forty-six deaths up to noon. Among the dead are Dr. Devots, Mrs. Dotray, Bonnet Martin Egke, Isaac Leopold, and Dr. W. Royce, Jr. Herbert L. Landrum, city editor of the Avalanche, is reported dying. His mother is now down with the fever. John G. Longdale is down, and R. B. Clark has been appointed in his stead as treasurer of the citizens' relief committee.

Mr. Kauffman, acting postmaster, having been taken sick, Mr. W. J. Chase, one of the business of the late Postmaster Thompson, this morning took charge of the postoffice, and requests that no money be sent here by post-office order, as the force now in the office is so small that nothing can be done except delivering the mails. Only seven coffin makers are left in the city. A. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard Association, has telegraphed to Richmond, Ind., and Cincinnati for 1,000 ready made coffins.

We have at this date 3,500 sick to provide for and 10,000 well people to feed. The average increase of cases is 100, and the average deaths 100 per day. There are no signs of abatement of the fever, though the weather has turned cold, and we have hopes that the back of the epidemic has been broken. The expenses of the Howard Association and the citizens' relief committee are about \$11,000. We have on hand about \$55,000, enough for about five days.

Contributions are coming in at present at the rate of about \$7,500 per day.

GREENADA, Sept. 11.—Since yesterday there have been four deaths and five new cases.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 11.—There are no further cases of sickness among refugees here from the South. The Hickman mail agent, M. S. Goodwin, who has been sick for several days died this morning.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Sept. 11.—In the vicinity of the plague ship John Porter was moored; and in a radius of seven miles, the northern boundary of which is within two miles of this city, there is reported to be from fifteen to twenty cases of yellow fever and seven deaths since Sunday morning. Much excitement prevails, and the citizens are sending their families away in all directions.

Ex-Senator and Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg, whose successor has been appointed previous to the breaking of the plague ship, writes: "My wife and I are well and recovering. There is no abatement of the terrible plague. It is its nightly march of death, its destruction that wasteth at noonday, continues much longer, it will depopulate our city."

"The scenes of distress and death in our midst are appalling. They beggar description. Business is suspended. The painful silence of our streets is only broken by the rumbling of dead cars and ambulances. The few living are battling with pestilence, administering to the wants of the poor, sick and dying. You can form no adequate conception of the condition of our plague stricken city."

"My clerks have either fled from the plague or are down with the fever. Two of them were stricken down yesterday, leaving my wife alone to perform the work."

"The physicians, nurses and well nurses, are so occupied in this fearful struggle with death. Doctors do not pause for necessary sleep, and continue their endless rounds when the dread destroyer is in their own households, and we therefore fail to have reports from them of the number of cases under treatment. They have tried to report in person, but we have always to request their immediate departure to see others and later cases. Most of us on duty at our rooms and elsewhere have fever in our families, but we are trying to supply the calls for doctors, nurses, medicines and food, and to do so under such rules and regulations as will protect us from impostors and enable us to meet the wants of all the needy."

"There is, however, but little danger of obituary going astray or being wronged when the entire city and its suburbs is a vast hospital, with every chamber occupied and no outlet save to the grave. The struggle is now so desperate that we can scarcely realize other wants than the immediate necessities of the sick, dying and dead, and this takes over \$2,000 daily of our funds and fully as much from outside organizations. But as the fever lessens we then shall have distress in another form. The children will look for bread. Death's horrors are redoubled for want of subjects. Nature will assist itself, and the survivors of the wreck will be helpless mariners afloat, without rudder, sail or motive power."

The fever may subside by the middle of October, but no work or traffic or commerce of any kind will come to us until the middle of November gives assurances of no contagion. We are helpless to set the wheels of our life in motion sooner, and must need the good will and kindly offices of those more happily situated. Till then, if there was not another case of fever to occur, we should still be isolated and stricken, for no one would come to us nor desire us to come to them.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—H. W. Beatz, of Memphis, who was taken to the hospital on Sunday with the yellow fever died last evening. It is stated that a very malignant type of fever has broken out at New Richmond, O., a small place twenty miles from the city up the river. Of six or seven persons attacked up to this time

five have died. The wife of Rev. Dr. Lewis and a servant girl of their next door neighbor died on Tuesday, and shortly after the wife and sister of Mike McGraw where the servants died were attacked and died. A daughter of Dr. Kincaid was attacked, but recovered. The patients turn yellow and before death present the peculiar symptom, the black vomit. The physicians, however, pronounce the disease bilious fever.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—The weather is clear, cool and windy. The yellow fever reports for the day show two hundred and twelve new cases and fifty-seven deaths.

### Foreign News.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Abercrombie, near Newport, in Monmouthshire, England, yesterday. There were 371 men in the pit, eight of whom have been rescued. It is feared that no others have survived, as the pit is on fire.

A later dispatch says:—Ten more men have been taken out alive from the colliery at Abercrombie, but they were much burned. The dead body of one boy has been recovered. The fate of the remainder may be judged from the fact that the explorers found fourteen horses dead a few yards from the foot of the shaft. The air in the mine was found to be very impure.

A still later dispatch says:—The loss of life by the colliery disaster at Abercrombie is unprecedented in South Wales. The number of the dead is estimated at 280. Two of these reasons have since died from their burns. Others are in a precarious condition. There is not the slightest hopes of rescuing any more alive, as the workings are very intricate and extend over three miles. So far only seven corpses have been recovered. The explosion occurred soon in the afternoon. Those on the bank knew it by a rumbling noise and the ascent of a dense volume of smoke. All the people in the district rushed to the pit mouth in consternation. The scenes of distress are indescribable.

According to the latest advices the pit is still burning, and the managers are discussing the propriety of flooding it, as it seems certain all the men are either burned to death or suffocated. The flooding will probably be briefly delayed until the last hope that any are alive is extinguished.

This disaster is the most terrible that has ever occurred in Wales. The scenes at the mouth of the pit are indescribable. Friends are kneeling about the shaftway crying hysterically for the men who are known to have gone into the mine, but who answer not to their names. The last nine men rescued from the pit at about eight o'clock were badly burned, some of them, indeed, terribly disfigured. The dead body of a boy, one of the drivers, has been recovered. There is hardly any hope entertained that more of the miners are yet alive, although it is asserted that there is a distant part of the pit in which refuge may have been found from the flames. The poisonous gases, however, would soon penetrate even to the most distant places of refuge and render breathing impossible.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The last extent of the terrible disaster in the coal mine at Abercrombie yesterday is now known. At half past 2 o'clock this morning the flooding of the pit was commenced. At that hour the fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further rescue had to be abandoned. When this disaster was announced to the relatives of 251 men in the pit the scene was terrible beyond description. Thirteen additional bodies of the victims of the explosion were recovered before flooding the pit began.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Abercrombie colliery is the property of the E. B. B. W. Vale, Steel, Iron and Coal Co., one of the largest iron and coal proprietors in South Wales. It is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercrombie railway station, in the western valley section of the Monmouthshire railway. The valley is one of the most charming in the district, and lies within sight of the Gwent viaduct, so well known to travellers. The pit, which is three hundred and thirty yards deep, and one of the largest and best worked in the district, was yielding one thousand tons of steam coal daily.

The machinery for winding, pumping and ventilating was of the best kind and the use of safety lamps in the mine was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion cannot be even surmised. Three detonations were successively heard on the surface. The frame work and contents of the pit were thrown to a height of three hundred feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employees, upwards of a thousand in number, of whom 275, taking their turn or "shift," went down at eleven o'clock in the morning. Twenty-one of this number came up at noon, up to which time nothing had occurred to create suspicion of danger. At 12.15 a. m. a loud rumbling noise was heard, which was followed by a flash of flame from the pit's mouth by a column of smoke, dust and debris ascending high into the air. The explosion damaged the winding gear, thus destroying the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the going could be ascertained working parties were sent down the shaft, and eighty-two men and boys working within a few hundred yards of the shaft were rescued, but it became evident as attempts were made to advance into the workings, that but little hope could be entertained of any life survivor. About four hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft the restables, and here fourteen horses were found all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go on account of the impurity of the air and the prevalence of choke damp. Volunteer explorers succeeded in bringing out tea or twelve men very much burned and also seven dead bodies, but it is feared that no others can be for the present got at in consequence of the fire extending, and there remains no reasonable hope that any further lives will be saved. The whole district of Monmouthshire is much excited, and it seemed last night as if the entire female population of the district had gathered about the mouth of the shaft.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says: The convention between Austria and Turkey relative to the Austrian occupation of the provinces has not yet been signed. The Grand Vizier, Salvet Pasha, is endeavoring to secure the conclusions of the convention. The bakers of Constantinople are discontented because of the high price of the bread because of the currency. The Sultan thereupon remitted the grain tax, and he has appointed a commission to devise means for retarding the paper currency.

The elections to the provincial councils in Spain indicate a large government majority. A conspiracy has been discovered in Seville to establish a federal republic. Several arrests have been made and some important papers seized.

A Vienna dispatch says the Austrians lost twenty officers and 600 to 700 men, killed and wounded, at Bihaas.

A Belgrade dispatch says the Turkish troops and Albanians in the neighborhood of Mirroviz and Novi Bazar are rapidly sending reinforcements, which are said to include a large force of artillery, to operate against General Szapary.

A Constantinople correspondent hears that the Russians at Kustendji, on the Black Sea, are again aiming the batteries which they dismantled a month ago, and that the orders for the departure of the Russian troops have been countermanded.

A telegram from Senka states that Russia has advised Serbia not to disarm, and has promised to continue her subsidies to Serbia. All Greek soldiers on furlough are ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The government announces that the men who are merely precautionary, but some official journals say it is necessitated by important reasons.

A dispatch from Vienna says Roumania has reserved for separate decision the question of occupying the Moldavia, the partition of which are reported to have been intensely hostile to the Roumanians.

A Berlin dispatch states that Nobeling made no confession relative to his accomplices.

The Paris Temps says an agreement as to a modus vivendi has been arrived at between Germany and the Vatican, and it will be shortly announced in a letter from the Crown Prince Frederick William to the Pope.

### Letter from the Buckeye State.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

NEVADA, O., Sept. 11, 1878.—When impulsively indulging in longing for the home and friends of other days and clime, I find a sweet relief in perusing the old Gazette's columns, and when they present to the mind sweetly familiar names and places, stamping upon it footprints of a pleasant past, the Gazette is carefully filed, with the mist it has evoked, in the sacred chambers of the most cherished. What Alexandrian, in self-inflicted exile, has not had feelings kindred to these! But I must not linger over the precious ashes in the past's golden urn. I must deal with the living reality, and Ohio is a living reality, not a life, wound, or dead limb weighing it down; fulfilling its share of Berkeley's wonderful lighting of futurity's deep veil.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way, The first four acts already pass, The fifth shall close the drama with the day: Time's noblest offspring is the last."

Her climate is equal to any in the United States. Going into the blue dome above, elevations of the surrounding terra firma, in these delicious September days, one might believe himself to be drinking in the nectarous beauty of Washington's much extolled autumn sky; the same red, golden, purple, white and blue clouds, shifting irregularly across the limitless horizon, fulfilling their evanescent destiny, the eye involuntarily drops, expecting to see the eye of grandeur, the fair Pecos, making its liquid separation of "My Maryland" and the majestic old "mother of men," but not one sees only the level fields and grand forests of the Buckeye State. Instead of sloping hills, sweeping plains—of prairies, the wheat, oak, ash, maple, beech, buckeye (occasionally a heavy and rugged shellbark hickory), whose leaves will soon, under the withery of autumn's breath, become a mosaic of colors, surpassing Joseph's garment or the barrels of a kaleidoscope. "Tis purely arched, sweet savannah and bucolic, if looser herds, bleating flocks, and patient husbandry are the necessary ingredients. The Sandusky river may not equal Jordan's swelling tides, but is very interesting from its windings and picturesque scenery. This is a historic portion of the Northwest, and one wandering along the banks of the Sandusky, the Broken Sword, and the Tymecote—upon the banks of which stream Crawford was burned—imbued with a desire to make knowledge conducive to his happiness, with a good stock of the former would have no death of the latter. When owned by the Briton, this was coveted by the Gaul until the treaty of Paris.

The country sent of Wyandot, upper Sandusky, was formerly Port Sandusky, in the days when the Virginians, with others, came to the rescue of a terrified people, whose loved ones, by the savages, had been torn from them and carried far away to Detroit to be tomahawked, tortured, and burned in the presence of a humane (2) English governor (Hamilton) and his staff. How wonderful to see now, in place of the old fort, a thriving city, with its court house, churches, seminaries, &c. A mile or so north-west is a plain old farm, where J. M. the poor Indian, after he and his mottored mind became tired of seeing God in clouds, and hearing Him in the winds, and losing faith in his dog Snyder, keeping him company in the happy hunting grounds, learned to jack knife his knees, while passing through his nose, and bow his scarp back to a good God. After this breach in his independence, the cunning and perfidious government gathered him up and dropped him in God forsaken Kansas, to pay away and howl with the Potawatamies from Virginia, drink bad whiskey, play "ole sleds," and fall into evil habits unknown to his quietude, hardly known to this day. This quietude is hardly here except by the grace of a United States revenue stamp, in violation of stringent State laws. If a man is drunk, and muzzes himself by flagging his wife, as often occurs in America, or drinks up her daily bread, she sees the man who dealt up her liquor, and gets a cash equivalent. That reminds me that I miss the tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of the bell punch, and some of the lovers of good music there, it here, would miss it much more. Imagine sipping a crime demulcent in the gloomy absence of the little tinker. Oh, ye gods! how insipid would be the ambrosial nectar! Temperance is one of the jewels in Ohio's casket, when you leave Cincinnati, the home of the good Deacon Smith. An habitual drinker here standing among these people. I don't mean that his legs tangle, as old Homer puts it, but his reputation suffers. Many of the people in this section were originally from Pennsylvania, and my ears get the full music of their delectable Dutch. It is a spoken language, though the speaking is a mystery except to themselves. Gowl means horse; Gott for dummy, our mad dog backwards; stultigate, mud turtle; geulzer, niecough. It is as inferior to German as is Danish Kearney to my old friend, Peter Cooper. Here is a specimen of their broken dialect, used perhaps by the Flying Dutchman, after sending around the world under bare poles: "Mr. Kouzele, cash ich get some good dandy seed, used cin bag to sow em' it?" But they are industrious, quiet, good citizens. It looks strange to see the army of peddlers driving everywhere, their long box wagons filled with every useful known to the household, from a cluster to cooking stove, and there is no labor saving, no machine, no use of which the Ohio nation does not have the benefit. The country here is each under the supervision of three commissioners, and the township system in force. The paupers are well provided for, the infirmaries being plentiful homes for the indigent and sick. The conductors of railroad trains are policemen ex virote officio, and your old chief, Clifford, would be happy even as "captain" of a "local police." Ohio law provides for every contingency. It is a criminal offense here to overdrive a heavy horse, pull down a neighbor's fence, or if it comes. By the number of ex-soldiers in attendance at the reunions held in this State, two thirds of the able bodied must have been in the late eucescence, while most of the remainder were followers of Vallandigham, Knights of the Golden Circle, and Sons of Malta.

MISS BENNETT'S MARRIAGE.—The following has been issued: "Mr. James Gordon Bennett request the pleasure of your company at the marriage ceremony of his sister, Miss Jennette Bennett, to Mr. Isaac Bell, Jr., on Thursday, September 13, at 11 o'clock. Fairhaven, New York. The ceremony here being sent to the name of the summer residence of Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett will not arrive here from his Buffalo trip before the last part of the week."

At first it was generally understood that it would be a quiet affair, but the indications now are that it will be one of the most brilliant events of the kind ever celebrated here. Invitations have been issued to between 200 and 300 well-known society people. A magnificent wedding breakfast will take place immediately after the ceremony, after which the happy couple will start on their bridal tour.—N. Y. Dispatch.

Mr. Harrington thought the board had suffered more from its long delay than anything else. Mr. Morrill thought there were two sides to every case, and that while it was well to carry the question of delinquent subscriptions to issue, it was a delicate matter to handle. He thought, however, that the board would be compelled to take some action in the case.

Mr. Morrill said it would not hurt delinquent subscribers to be pushed up a little, and thought some determination on the part of the board would result in much good.

Mr. Mankin asked if all delinquent subscribers were to be sued, or only those who, being able, had refused to pay.

Mr. Morrill proposed to settle all old accounts on the 1st of next year, and to have the motion was adopted.

Dr. Davis moved to instruct the board to proceed rapidly with the question of subscriptions and report to an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th, 1878, which was adopted.

Mr. Rile moved that, if possible, the school be opened on the 1st of October, and continue open eight months, which, after explanations from Mr. Shreve and Mr. Harrington, was adopted.

On motion the meeting then adjourned for one week, to be held on the 19th inst.

After the adjournment of the meeting the board met, divided the town into collection districts, appointed committees, elected Geo. W. Mankin Treasurer, and adjourned for one week, at which time the committees are to report their success in subscriptions.

His WOMEN AND LITTLE DOGS.—Why is it, asks the New York Times, that very old women tend to very small dogs. They are almost always the kind seen in the streets leading, or rather led by, diminutive poodles or terriers attached to a cord, reminding one of a tug towing an ocean steamer.

Forty the body against disease by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Thus forewarned, you will not be attacked by sickness.

### School Meeting at Falls Church.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]

FALLS CHURCH, Sept. 10, 1878.—The people met in general school meeting according to adjournment from Sept. 3d. L. B. W. Pond, in the chair and J. C. DePatron, secretary.

The minutes of September 3d, were read and approved.

The chair read the call of September 5th and made some remarks as to the appropriateness of the sentiments contained therein, and stated that the motion of L. B. Platt, limiting the speakers to five minute speeches was in force from the last meeting.

Dr. Davis moved to appoint a committee of three to draft a plan of operations, to be reported from the last meeting.

Dr. Moran desired to know if the meeting intended to ignore the lessees of the building. The chair stated that that question would come more properly before the proposed committee, and would be for them to report on.

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed Rev. L. B. Platt, Wells Forbes and Charles Perrygo.

The resolution of Dr. Davis, coming over from the last meeting as unfinished business, it was, on motion of J. C. DePatron, called up, and referred to the committee just appointed.

Mr. Morrill, for himself as one of the old school board, proposed to retire and make room for any gentlemen who desired to take hold of the work.

Rev. L. B. Platt, from the committee, desired to know whether, from the remark of Mr. Morrill, the local board proposed to retire bodily.

Mr. Shreve stated that the sub-board could not be put out without the consent of the District board; they could resign if they wished to do so.

Mr. Morrill corrected the error into which Mr. Shreve had fallen by stating that the local board and the sub district board were entirely separate and distinct. He was a member of the local but not a member of the sub district board.

Dr. Moran hoped the scope of this movement would have been defined before the appointment of the committee. He sung the praises of the local school board; refused peremptorily to resign from the local board; he intended to hold on to the property and yield to nobody's demands.

Mr. Pond explained that his ideas of the resignation of the local school board went only to the extent of their withdrawal from active control of school matters, reserving the lease of the building.

Mr. Rile reported an old debt of \$300 which must be provided for. He was willing to resign in favor of any person who wanted his place and would assume his share of the debt.

Mr. DePatron explained that the duties of the lessees of the building and school trustees, while congenial and compatible were not necessarily conjoint, but could be separately exercised without prejudice to either.

Mr. Rile thought the local board were willing to act on such a basis.

Dr. Moran refused to yield one iota, and held that the lessees had better opportunities for educational facilities than a separate school board. He thought the local board would like to be relieved if they could conscientiously.

Rev. L. B. Platt, from the committee, reported the following:—"The committee recommended that the whole question of raising funds for the support of the graded school during the ensuing winter be referred to the present school board and also recommended to the school board the purchase of the present plan of subscription, and in addition to collect from all non-subscribers, in their discretion what they may deem a proper amount for tuition of their children."

Mr. Rile submitted an amendment to the report of the following:—"The committee appointed by this meeting be constituted a permanent committee to solicit subscriptions to maintain a school for the ensuing year, to act with the local school board as an advisory committee."

Mr. DePatron raised the point of order that the resolution was not pertinent as an amendment to the report. As far as the report of the committee was concerned, it might be accepted, rejected or recommended, but it could not be amended by motion or resolution from the floor.

Mr. Shreve stated that if the school was conducted as a public school, no charge could be imposed for attendance of children from Falls Church district; the District school board could have no legal control of a private school or one run by subscriptions, but had exclusive control of public schools, and when public school teachers were employed no tuition could be demanded except under certain circumstances.

Mr. DePatron decided that the report of the committee could not be amended on motion.

Mr. Rile withdrew his amendment, and the committee's report was adopted.

Mr. Rile then renewed his resolution as an independent proposition.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend the resolution by striking the names of Dr. D. L. Davis, Geo. W. Mankin, E. D. Harrington, A. P. Eastman and B. W. Pond, which amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. Furber moved to instruct the School Board to collect delinquent subscriptions by litigation.

Mr. Rile objected to incurring odium by such action.

Mr. Platt thought it a simple matter of business, and that good would result from some display of firmness on the part of the board.

Mr. Harrington thought the board had suffered more from its long delay than anything else.

Mr. Morrill thought there were two sides to every case, and that while it was well to carry the question of delinquent subscriptions to issue, it was a delicate matter to handle. He thought, however, that the board would be compelled to take some action in the case.

Mr. Morrill said it would not hurt delinquent subscribers to be pushed up a little, and thought some determination on the part of the board would result in much good.

Mr. Mankin asked if all delinquent subscribers were to be sued, or only those who, being able, had refused to pay.

Mr. Morrill proposed to settle all old accounts on the 1st of next year, and to have the motion was adopted.

Dr. Davis moved to instruct the board to proceed rapidly with the question of subscriptions and report to an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th, 1878, which was adopted.

Mr. Rile moved that, if possible, the school be opened on the 1st of October, and continue open eight months, which, after explanations from Mr. Shreve and Mr. Harrington, was adopted.

On motion the meeting then adjourned for one week, to be held on the 19th inst.

After the adjournment of the meeting the board met, divided the town into collection districts, appointed committees, elected Geo. W. Mankin Treasurer, and adjourned for one week, at which time the committees are to report their success in subscriptions.